

ENG524_Quizzes for Mids

1. Collective narrative is a narrative that forms part of a group's _____. (identity)
2. How many assumptions of discourse analysis are there? (four)
3. It aims to depict the social object as just, rational and worthy of support. This strategy of Normalization is called _____. (justification)
4. The term "critical discourse analysis" was introduced in the _____. (1980s)
5. Critical Discourse Studies (CDs) developed historically out of _____ an approach to language study developed of the University of East Anglia (Critical Linguistics)
6. The most important thing that makes a text has to make sense is _____. (meaning)
7. According to Fairclough, the category of _____ should be kept in mind while doing discourse analysis. (power, social class, ideology, all of the given options)
8. The Discourse Historical Approach is _____ oriented. (problem)
9. The process by which ends are related to means, intentions to capabilities, and objective to resources is called _____. (strategy)
10. Discourse undergoes historical change relating to _____ change (social)
11. The process by which text and context come together in the creation of meaning is referred to as _____. (contextualization)
12. The key notion of Critical Discourse Studies (CDS) is _____ (context)
13. CNA stands for _____. (Critical Narrative Analysis)
14. The acronym "DHA" stands for (Discourse-Historical Approach)
15. Conversation views _____ as constructed moment by moment through conversational moves (context)
16. One of the main tenets of CDA is that _____ relations are discursive. (power)
17. MMDA stands for _____. (Multi-Modal Discourse Analysis)
18. How many assumptions of discourse analysis are there? (four)
19. The term discourse analysis was first introduced by _____. (Zelling Harris)
20. The presupposition that merely presuppose the existence of something is called presupposition (Existential)

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21. Position of information in the text, and how the text fits with the overall knowledge in the related epistemic/discourse community is dealt with level. (discourse)
22. The _____ is about procedural knowledge of how to 'make sense' of discourse and the world. (pragmatic meta-level)
23. The concept of 'communicative competence' was proposed by (Dell Hymes)
24. CDA could include the documentation of: (minority discourses, diasporic voices, emergent discourses, all of the given)
25. The implicature derived from a particular context, rather than from the use of the words alone is termed as _____ implicature. (particularized)
26. Stibbe (2014) argued that the term 'critical discourse analysis' does not imply being (negative)
27. The acronym CADs stand for (Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies).
28. An utterance that a speaker makes to achieve an intended effect (perlocutionary act)
29. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence, is Grice's maxim of . (quality)
30. One of the assumptions of Critical Discourse Analysis is that language is always ' .' (in the world)
31. The study of the social functions of different kinds of texts is called analysis. (genre)
32. Van Dijk concentrates on _____ as the meaning part between text and society. (social cognition)
33. Discourse Historical Approach has a focus on the historical dimension of discourse formation and _____ politics. (identity)
34. Teamwork is one of the significant features of _____ approach. (Discourse Historical)
35. DHA does not just look at the historical dimensions of discourse but also at in the discourse. (discrimination)
36. One of discursive strategies in DHA is _____. it focuses on the discursive construction. (nomination)
37. The term critical discourse analysis was introduced in 1980s to mark difference with an allegedly _____ discourse analysis. (descriptive)

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38. Discourse is a socially constituted as well as _____ practice. (constitutive semiotic)
39. One of the key notions of Critical Discourse studies is _____ as it is one of the defining moments of CDs. (context)
40. The four validity claims distinguished by Habermas are truth, _____, normative rightness and comprehensibility. (truthfulness)
41. Fairclough's 3D model consists of three stages: description, _____ and explanation. (interpretation)
42. Fairclough mentions government talk and political policies in the domain of discourse. (macro)
43. Textual analysis in social researches comprises two different forms of analysis: linguistic analysis and _____ analysis. (intertextual)
44. Blommaert (2005: 251) defines _____ as "the totality of conditions under which discourse is being produced, circulated and interpreted" (context)
45. Genre is a type of _____ event, e.g. story, joke, lecture, etc. (speech)
46. Corpus linguistics has been criticized for data and for _____ limiting the analysis to a bottom-up type of investigation. (decontextualizing)
47. Martin's (1984 : 25) defines _____ as 'a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture'. (genre)
48. Genres are open to change and _____, but it is not a case of 'free for all' or 'anything goes'. (dynamic)
49. The term _____ was first coined by the linguist Zellig Harris (1959) to describe the way in which a writer or speaker tries to guide their audience's perception of their text (meta-discourse)
50. The ways in which writers present themselves and convey their judgements, opinions and commitments to their own and other people's work are named as in CDA. (Stance)
51. According to Fairclough (1989: 29–37), each social domain has an associated "of discourse" or a structured collection of discursive practices connected with particular social domain. (order)
52. Two different perspectives, can be offered on the structure of texts: one that identifies the text's generic structure based on its genre category and another that describes its _____ structure (rhetorical).
53. The kind of analysis made for speeches and other political genres, such as debates and interviews which can be broadcasted on YouTube as short fragments or

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in their entirety and leads to reshaping their genres is titled _____ analysis.
(genre)

54. Luke (1996), argues that teaching 'genres of _____' such as academic essays or dissertations leads to uncritical reproduction of text and does not necessarily provide the kind of access we hope it might provide for our learners.
(power)
55. The modes which are simultaneously used to say something about the world are called _____ modes. (semiotic)
56. A strand of multimodality is _____ Analysis, developed mainly through the innovative work of Scollon and Norris (2004, 2011): This strand of multimodality is a form of ethnographic work that draws attention to the way that meaning making is done through a highly subtle interplay of different semiotic resources. (Interactional)
57. The Re contextualization of social practice is useful as it draws particular attention to the _____ of activity. (sequences)
58. In CDA, It has been argued that multimodality must avoid the 'vision' (Forceville 2010; Machin 2013) of seeing all research matters through one single theory of language. (tunnel)
59. The rhetorical structure is made up of 'background' (the image) and '_____' (the title of the article) which adds extra information to the image. (elaboration)
60. Iedema (2001) provides a framework for the analysis of films and television by drawing on work in film theory and genre theory: The levels of analysis he proposes are frame, shot, scene, sequence (from film theory), _____ and work as a whole. (generic stage)
61. While looking at socialsemiotic meanings, we also need to focus on relations between participants and textual meanings that how the message is organized. (interpersonal)
62. According to text selection procedure, which type of corpora consists of full texts? (full text corpora)
63. According to medium, which type of corpora includes both written and spoken material? (mixed corpora)
64. What is the purpose of well-designed corpus? (to study language)
65. Martin's (1984 : 25) defines _____ as 'a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture'. (genre)

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66. Genres are open to change and _____, but it is not a case of ‘free for all’ or ‘anything goes’. (dynamic)
67. The term _____ was first coined by the linguist Zellig Harris (1959) to describe the way in which a writer or speaker tries to guide their audience’s perception of their text. (meta-discourse)
68. the ways in which writers present themselves and convey their judgements, opinions and commitments to their own and other people’s work are name as in CDA. (stance)
69. According to Fairclough (1989: 29–37), each social domain has an associated “ of discourse” or a structured collection of discursive practices connected with particular social domain. (order)
70. Two different perspectives, can be offered on the structure of texts: one that identifies the text’s generic structure based on its genre category and another that describes its _____structure. (rhetorical)
71. The kind of analysis made for speeches and other political genres, such as debates and interviews which are broadcasted on YouTube as short fragments or in their reshaping their genres is tilted _____ analysis. (genre)
72. Luke (1996), argues that teaching ‘genres of _____’ such as academic essays or dissertations leads to uncritical reproduction of text and does not necessarily provide the kind of access we hope it might provide for our learners. (power)
73. The modes which are simultaneously used to say something about the world are called _____ modes. (Semiotic)
74. As scholars began to introduce visual, sound and material design alongside their analysis of texts, the feature of _____ has become very common in CDA. (Multimodality)
75. A strand of multimodality is _____ Analysis, developed mainly through the innovative work of Scollon and Norris (2004, 2011): This strand of multimodality is a form of ethnographic work that draws attention to the way that meaning making is done through a highly subtle interplay of different semiotic resources. (Interactional)
76. The re-contextualization of social practice is useful as it draws particular attention to the _____ of activity, or ‘scripts’ that can be understood as the ‘doing’ of discourse. (sequence)

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77. In CDA, it has been argued that multimodality must avoid the ‘vision’ (Forceville 2010; Machin 2013) of seeing all research matters through one single theory of language. (tunnel)
78. The rhetorical structure is equally simple, made up of ‘background’ (the image) and ‘_____’ (the title of the article) which adds extra information to the image. (elaboration)
79. While looking at socialsemiotic meanings, we also need to focus on relations between participants and textual meanings that how the message is organized. (interpersonal)
80. According to medium, which type of corpora both written and spoken material? (mixed)
81. Which two characteristics of a corpus are of particular concern for corpus linguists? (Size and representativeness).
82. According to Rogers and Mosley Wetzel (2013), what role does the teacher play in literary education for marginalized groups? (Change Agent)
83. According to Bartlett (2012), which of the following can be documented as part of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)? (Idiosyncratic local uptake where human subjects reinterpret and revoice dominant texts; emergent discourse of hybrid identity generalized by learners and other marginalized groups; minority discourse, diasporic voices, and texts marginalized by dominant institutions, all of the given options)
84. According to Martin (2012), what is required to produce a healthy and socially useful Critical discourse Analysis (CDA)? (both deconstructive and constructive activity)
85. Conditional or modal expressions stating facts contrary to how the world is are termed as: (counterfactuals)
86. According to speech act theory, which type of act focuses on the effects of an utterance on the thoughts or actions of the other person? (perlocutionary act)
87. According to Searle, Felicity conditions of an utterance are considered as: (Constitutive rules)
88. Which component of context is related to the social action taking place? (field)
89. The pragmatic purpose of using counterfactual expressions in language is (to state facts contrary to reality).
90. What is the primary function of presupposition in discourse? (to present background information)

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91. What does presupposition help reveal in discourse? (manipulative functions of discourse)
92. What is the primary function of lexical choices in language? (to frame referents in particular ways)
93. The pragmatic purpose of using counterfactual expressions in language is (to state facts contrary to reality).
94. Cross-cultural Pragmatics (CCP) is primarily concerned with: (interactions between people from different cultural backgrounds)
95. In Cross-Cultural Pragmatics (CCP) in Education, what does “mismatch of interactional norms” refer to: (difference in communication expectations between home and school)
96. Which of the following is NOT one of Lakoff’s (1973) three maxims of politeness? (be brief)
97. Particularized conversational implicature results from the maxim of: (relation)
98. What are the four maxims associated with Grice’s Cooperative principle? (quantity, quality, relation, manner)
99. In the context of politeness, “face” is: (a person’s emotional and social sense of self)
100. Cross-Cultural Pragmatics (CCP) is primarily concerned with: (interactions between people from different cultural backgrounds)
101. Which objection does Van Dijk (2008) has to SFL as a framework for discourse analysis? (it involves too much linguistic sentence grammar)
102. In SFL, the “textual component” is concerned with: (constructing cohesive and coherent language chunks)
103. The primary emphasis in neo-capitalist discourse, as pointed out by Fairclough is: (the process are presented with accountable human agents)
104. Which meta-function are central to the semantic system of SFL? (IDEATIONAL, interpersonal and textual)
105. The primary focus of systematic functional linguistics (SFL) is: (the meaning-making resources of language)
106. What role does metaphor play in critical discourse studies (CDS)? (metaphor is constitutive of reality and has ideological significance)
107. What is the possible origin of conceptual metaphors, according to Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT)? (they originate in our embodied experiences)

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108. Visual and multi-modal metaphor contribute to communication by: (enhancing communication effectiveness)
109. Which of the given is NOT a dimension of Steen's (2008, 2011) 'three-dimensional modal of metaphor': (paralinguistic)
110. How many argumentative schemes are integrated into the new rhetoric's typology? (30)
111. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of proof mentioned in classical rhetoric? (Mythos)
112. According to New Rhetoric what is the "universal audience" (the totality of all normal adult human beings)
113. What does Aristotle primarily conceive rhetoric as? (theory of argumentation)
114. What does Douglas Walton's "new Dialectic" primarily focus on? (study of fallacies)
115. Which philosopher is associated with the positive version of 'Pragmatic argument' in political discourse analysis? (Kienpointner)
116. The general goal of Pragma-Dialectics as described by van Eemeren and Grootendorst is: (to enhance argumentative competence)
117. According to Lin (2014), which of the following is not one of the areas where CDS can be deployed in applied linguistics? (analysis of medical discourse)
118. According to Thurlow, which domains are often underrepresented in CDS research? (dialect coaches, voice-over artists, speech writers)
119. According to Deleuze (1997), what is the requirement for a theory to have value? (it must function and be useful to those who employ it)
120. What is a common criticism of critical discourse studies (CDS) according to Breeze (2011)? (it reinforces the belief in elite power locations)
121. According to Koselleck (2004), how does the variation of scales in historiography operate? (it reveals what continually changes and what is new)
122. The key characteristic of meanings in contested pasts is that: (they are coconstructed and validated by a community)
123. According to Achugar, why is historiographical CDA important for understanding historical processes? (to situate historical moments in larger landscape of time and space)

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- 124.** What according to Flowerdew is the main objective of a historiographical approach to critical discourse analysis (CDA)? (to explore the dialects of understanding the past)
- 125.** The Discourse-Historical Method in CDA introduced by Wodak (1999) is used: (to trace the development of constructions of the past across time and space)
- 126.** What according to Flowerdew is the main objective of a historiographical approach to critical discourse analysis (CDA)? (to explore the dialectics of understanding the past)

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